NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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bemore, to be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remifted. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We be not return these rejected, OBPRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MANUEL - LA BAYA-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- Fizio--Love

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers etreet.—Is He Ja--Lave-One Thousand Mil INCES WANTE: FOR THE SOLD Dispins of Australia - Schious Family.

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.—Hyder Ali-Eva. The IRISH PRINCESS—DON JOAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Ruse DAY-HIS WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bow

METROPOLITAN HALL-Mur. ALBONI'S GRAND CON-

TABERNACLE-MR. DEM PSTER'S CONCURT.

GIRCUS, 37 Bowery-Equestrian Frats and ATHLE

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN OHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall. 444 Broad-

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Friday, November 12, 1852.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

The Collins steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, will leave this port at noon to morrow, for Halifax and Liverpool. The European mails will close at half-past ten c'clock in the morning. The New York WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Apart from the commercial news received by the Humboldt and Canada, and specially referred to in another paragraph, the most important and interesting piece of intelligence to this country, is the antagonistic feeling with which the English journals regard the prospective occurrence of any serious collision between Spain and this government, in relation to the island of Cuba, and the astempt made by them to induce Louis Napoleon to identify himself with the Spanish side of the question. The London Times, in an article which we republish, deprecates the movements taking place in this country with an eye to the independence of Cuba, endeawors to defend the conduct of the Captain-General, and finally indulges in a menace, that any hostile movement on the part of our government would inevitably embroil it in a war with the maritime powers of Europe, and would prove to be the greatest act of madness of which this republic could be guilty. It ignores the views of the British government in the matter, but holds up Louis Napoleon to our eyes as the great bugbear whose prowess we must tremble at. Now, the object and drift of this is quite apparent. England, while she would regard with the most exasperated spirit our interference in the affairs of Cuba, dare not, for reasons too obvious to need recital, declare herself the undisguised ally of Spain against us. Her interests would coerce her to be neutral in the quarrel, and therefore she would endeavor to incite Louis Napoleon to espouse the side to which her sympathies lean. But the attempt is certainly a fatile one. Louis Napoleon could never think of engaging in a war for the mere purpose of strengthening the hands of the royal family of Spain, solacing and adding to the politic and circumspect to assume an attitude of hostility to the only great and real republic on the earth, with which the sympathics of the French people are so closely entwined, as he knows that h a course of policy would irretrievably subvert his government, and produce a revolution in France which would again embroil Europe in a general war. In this game he would be at once playing into the hands of the revolutionary party at home, and the autocrats of central Europe, and Louis Napoleon has shown too much shrewdness already to permit the supposition of his making such a faux pas. The menaces of the Times we can afford to contemn, but the honor of our flag, and the rights of our citizens, we are bound, at all hazards, to guard and uphold.

It will be perceived that the foreign news has had a favorable influence on our produce markets Three thousand bales of cotton sold yesterday at an advance of one eighth of a cent. Flour advanced six cents per barrel, and wheat and corn two cents per bushel each Pork, also, advanced twenty-five and fifty cents per barrel. Sugars were livewise in good demand, especially for the cheaper qualities, which are wanted for refining. The indications now are, that England will require a larger supply of breadstuffs than was at first supposed. The stocks

of cotton in Liverpool and Havre were light, and the sales for the week prior to the salling of the Canada were among the largest ever made at this season of the year. With large shipments of A nerican produce, sterling exchange must continue to droop, and it is within the bounds of probability that Europe may again send us specie to settle balances.

Gen. Pierce, who is at present in Boston, has been waited upon by the delegation from the New York democratic committee, respecting his visit to this city.

The democracy in the vicinity of Washington, held a grand jubilee last evening, in order to commemorate their recent apparalleled national victory. Speeches were made, a torchlight procession march ed through the streets, many houses were illuminated, bonfires blazed, cannon roared, music played, and every countenance was illuminated with happi

According to the returns from Delaware, George R. Riddle, democrat, has been re elested to Congress by a majority of 111. The complexion of the Legis lature is whig, thus rendering that party sure of a United States Senator, in place of Mr. Spruance,

It is supposed that Texas has given a majority

of about eight hundred for General Pierce. Only two Congressmen were elected in Massachusetts on Monday. Zeno Scudder, who was reported elected in the First district, lacking nine of majority. The State Legislature at present stands, nin cty-eight whigs to ninety-six coalition. Four thousand bushels of wheat have been thrown overboard from the brig F. G. Clarke, which recent

ly got ashore on Middle Island, near Detroit Our Albany correspondent writes, that the application for an injunction to restrain the use of Beardslee's patent planing machine, has been abandoned, and that it has been stipulated by those who applied for the injunction, to permit said machine to run forever, without molestation. While upon the subject, we will direct the attention of those interested to the report, elsewhere given, of the proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, in relation to Woodworth's patent moulding planing machine. This controversy has been productive of

considerable anxiety among all workers and dealers n word, from the fact that its decision will material-

ly affect the interests of all. In connection with much other interesting intelligence from Mexico, we to day publish the Message of President Arista on the opening of the Congress. Though somewhat lengthy, this document is well worthy of perusal.

A despatch from Philadelphia chronicles the arrest of a conductor of the express train on the Baltimere Railroad, named Comegys, on a charge of having been for a long time engaged in rifling the mails of money and drafts. It is said that he acknowledges having obtained a large amount of eash upon drafts forwarded by the New York banks to Southern merchants. Between seven and eight thousand dolla's of the money thus obtained was found in his possession.

Read the report of Mr. Field's argument, before the Committee of the Common Council, on behalf of the applicants for a railroad in Broadway. There is nothing like being well posted up on all sides of the question.

des of the question.

The court martial on Capt. McLane sat again yesterday, but adjourned till noon to-day, in accordance with the request of the accused, who claimed that

indulgence in order to prepare a suitable defence The Board of Assistant Aldermen met, per adjournment, yesterday evening. The only interesting matter was an explanation made by Alderman Barker, relative to the remarks he had uttered the other evening on Mr. Jarvis's portrait of General

We to-day publish a sketch of the very interesting oration delivered in Beston last Wednesday evening, by G. P. R. James, on the life and military history of the Duke of Wellington.

Five days later advices may shortly be expected by the arrival of the steamer United States at this port. At last accounts, this vessel was at Aspinwall, awaiting the arrival of the steamer Cortes, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult.

The Progress of the Episcopal Church, It is but sixty two years since five clergymen and eleven laymen of the Episcopal Church met in this city and formed the first convention of a new diocess. This was in the year 1785. There was then but one Episcopal parish in this city-Trinity Church. Energetic measures were adopted to procure the

consecration of a bishop of the diocess. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Provoost was unanimously elected, in the year 1786. He and Dr. White, of Pennsylvania, proceeded to England for consecration, which they received in the year 1787. In June, of that year, on his return home from England, Bishop Provoost, in his first address to his diocess, said-"The object of my late mission, being the independence of our church, and the regular succession of the ministry, was of such magnitude, that its happy accomplishment cannot fail of inspiring its members with the deepest gratitude to Almighty God, and to all, who, under Him, have, by their good offices, contributed to its success. To the English bishops particularly we are under indellible obligations. And I cordially unite with you in a public testimony to them for their benevolent and paternal exertions in our favor. Whenever we shall reflect on this important era in the history of our church, they must be remembered with honor and reverence. Let us, my beloved friends, zealously strive to make due improvement of the spiritual privileges which we now enjoy. Let our faith be sincere, and our lives unblemished as our doctrine and worship are pure and holy, and God will continue to shower down his blessings upon us and our church with a bountiful

hand." Among the lay members of the diocess, at that period, (1786 to 1788,) were James Duane, Marinus Willet, John Alsop, John Jay, R. R. Livingston, Richard Morris, William Duer, Pascal Smith, John Lawrence, John Rutherford, Richard Harrison, Augustus Van Cortlandt, and William Samuel Johnson, with many others, who were eminently qualified to take part in devising the best measures for the accomplishment of the important objects contemplated. Any one among us who is acquainted with the public doings of the men who bore these names, need not be told that there were

'giants in those days " And these "mighty men," men of renown," wisely as well as powerfully cooperated with Bishop Provoost and his clergy in their good work. The number of clergymen in the diocess had increased to twenty-three, when (1801) power of the Bourbon family, and thereby strength-ening the legitimist party in France, He is too and domestic afflictions, to resign his jurisdiction of and domestic afflictions, to resign his jurisdiction of the diocess.

The statistics for the first seventeen years represent the number of the clergy, at six successive periods, as follows:-1785, five clergymen; 1788 eight; 1792, twenty; 1795, twenty four; 1799, twenty one; 1801, twenty-three. During the episcopate of the second bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Moore, from 1801 to 1811, when Bishop Hobart was elected Assistant Bishop, the clergy increased to forty-seven. In the nineteen years of Bishop Hobart's eminently successful labors, the number of clergymen continually advanced, until (1830) it reached one hundred and twenty-seven.

The chief increase, however, was after the commencement of the episcopate of Bishop Onderdonk, in 1830. Eight years after that time there were in the diocess of New York two hundred and forty-six clergymen, and two hundred and thirty eight parishes. In the year 1838 the diocess was divided, the thirty-one castern counties of the State being included within the limits of the diocess of New York, and all the other counties being embraced by the diocess of Western New York. The dividing line was formed by the castern boundary lines of the counties of Broome, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, and Lewis, and the north-eastern line of the county

The diocess of New York, therefore, how comprises, besides Manhattan Island, Long Island, and Staten Island, the counties of Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware, Greene, Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, Otsego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, Washington, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence. The area of the diocess was reduced by the division from forty-six thousand square miles to twenty-four thousand. Yet in ten years, (1818.) the clergy numbered two hundred and forty eight; and last year, (1851,) there were two hundred and seventy-nine clergymen, forty nea candidates for holy orders, and two hundred and wenty-four churches and chapels in the diocess. The casonical collections for the episcopal fund, and the diocesan, the education, and the missionary funds, and for aged and infirm clergymen, amounted during the year to ten thousand six hundred dollars. There are eighty-six clergymen in the city of New York, twenty-two in Brooklyn, and five in Williamsburg Most of these are rectors, assistant ministers, or missionaries.

It is now proposed again to divide the diocess of New York, so as to reserve about fourteen counties of the present thirty-one, and to constitute with the remainder a new diocess. That great benefits would flow from such a division there can be little doubt. The old diocess would yet retain a geographical area of more than eight thousand five hundred square miles, the Bishop could more readily and more frequently visit the parishes, and the division of labor would produce in ecclesiastical affairs, as it so wondrously does in temporal affairs, from the conduct of our civil government to the manufacture of a pin, results not to be as well nor as expeditiously effected

in any other manner.

The prospect that invites the efforts of the new bishop is exceedingly alluring. He has before him enough to occupy the whole mind and tax all the energies of any man. And the influence which his elevated station enables him to wield may produce such fruits as it is the lot of few to have the privi-

lege and blessedness of gathering. The most venerable parish of our city, "Old Mother Trinity," as so many love to call her, has again, as on every former occasion, furnished the diocess with its chief pastor. Provoost, Moore, and Hobart, were rectors of Trinity Church, Onderdonk was one of its assistant ministers; and now another is promoted to the bighest order of the clergy. The aged and venerable Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, who prezided at the late consecration, was also one of the assistants in Trinity parish. Upfold, too, and Bishop Doane, efficiated for some time as ministers in Trinity, St. Paul's, and St. John's And we have good reason to rejeice, that when the bounty of the Church of England was bestowed upon the Rpiscopal inhabitants of this city, in our infancy, a foundation was laid for a spiritual superstructure, the imposing grandeur of which every good citizen, as well as every Episcopalian, may contemplate with feelings of religious re-

Long may she lift her towering spire to the heavens, and long may the music of her chimes be heard, and the deep notes of her monitory great bell, that knells the departure of our fleeting

The Contributions for the Washington Monument at the Ballot Box-Dar National

Testimonials. On the national election day, the plan was resorted to, in several of the cities and towns, of placing at the polls boxes for the receipt of the voters' contributions, a dime each, in aid of the erection of the Washington monument. We have only seen accounts of the sums so collected from fifteen towns; but the results are such as give us the assurance, that if the same mode of raising funds had been generally adopted all over the Union, the aggregate collection would have reached a figure more than sufficient to complete that national undertaking. We subjoin the list of these collections, as compiled from our exchanges and telegraphic despatches:-

Buffalo......\$346 % Norfolk
Harford county, Md
Washington county, Md
Cumberland county, Md
Westminster, Md
Utica, N, Y
Albany
Cincinnati
Baltimore, Battimore 1
Arnspolis Md
Savannah, Ga.
Jeffersen county, Ky
Louisville, Ky
Paris Ky.
New Haven
New Orleans 1 New Orleans 1
Griffin. S. C.
Wampum. Fon du Lac county, Wis.
Queen Ann county, Md.
Kent county, Md.
Chatham county, Ga.

It is new some five years since the erection of this nonument, designed to show the nation's respect for the memory of Washington, was commenced; and still it progresses slowly along for want of the necessary means to prosecute the work with vigor. Instead of the expense being met by appropriations frem Congress, it was entirely left to private contributions; and we trust that, in the direction of these, there will not be the same blundering mismanagement and inefficiency shown as in the erection of the Bunker Hill monument. If all the money actually contributed for that monument, during a long series of years, had been sent direct into the fund, it would have been almost doubly sufficient to have completed the monument; but instead of that, a large proportion of it was idly and uselessly squandered in ministering to the self conceit and ridiculous pride of those into whose hands it went. Every little temperance circle, public or Sunday school union, literary institution, and vilpage corporation, contributed liberally towards that object. And, finally, it was finished by the ladies of Boston. Now, the Washington monument is to be completed. Popes, Sultans, Emperors and Kings, Strange to say, have sent contributions to it, States, societies, and individuals, have forwarded blocks of marble, gold quartz rock from California, copper rock from Lake Superior, granite from Quiney, Massachusetts, &c , &c., to erect a column to "greet the sun in its coming" in honor of the Father of his Country, and of true republicanism. Money

The same sentiment which manifested itself in antiquity in the erection of pyramids, obelisks, and colossal monuments, raised to perpetuate the memory of powerful kings, warriors, and patriots, or to record great national victories and events, and which has also made the cities of modern Europe a assic ground, by the countless columns erected departed greatness is possessed of no less vitality and force in the public mind of this nation, though we are yet too young, and have been too much absorbed in consolidating and extending our republic, to be able to point to many of its results. True, besides that now in construction at Washington, and the one erected on Bunker Hill, as a record of that early page in our Revolutionary history of which that ground was the witness, we have in Lexington and Concord, where the first struggles of the revolutionary war commenced, memorials of the events; and Baltimore possesses so many similar testimonials as to have acquired for it the cognomen of the "Monumental City." But still they do not constitute such testimonies of our national taste, in that respect, and of our gratitude to the great men whom the country has produced, as to enable us to point to them with anything like pride or glory.

is now wanted to complete this splendid testimonial.

We can notice, however, a fast-growing improve. ment in public sentiment in this matter. The faeling, that we are behind all other nations in our monumental records, is becoming very generally diffused and entertained throughout the country, and gives promise that at no very distant day we will be able to assume that proud pre-eminence in the realms of national taste which is at present accorded to us in all that pertains to our grandeur as a free, powerful, and enlightened people. We have now time to pause in our triumphal progress, and give to the fine arts a little of that impulse which has been hither to entirely directed to the more useful matters of life. The cemeteries about the city-ornamented as they are with the most magnificent, costly, and elaborate monuments to be found congregated in any other city of the dead, in Europe or elsewhere-furnish evidence of the progress we have already made in this branch of the fine arts, and of the taste and liberality which are brought to bear upon it. In the matter of national monuments, too, the same growing sentiment is manifested; and the desire is now becoming fixed and general in the public mind, that our great men should be thus fittingly commemorated; and not long hence, few cities in the United States will be devoid of columns, obelisks or statues, in honor of those whose life and services have conduced to the glory and welfare of the republic. Present appearances give unmistakeable indica-

tions of these results. Already subscription lists have been opened for the erection of a monument, in Boston, to the memory of Daniel Webster, and no doubt it will be such a one as will do honor to that city, and be worthy of the great man whose character it is to commemorate. It is also proposed to raise funds, by dollar contributions, for the erection, in the same city, of a monument to the memory of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.; and in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, a monument is being raised in honor of the late Colonel Richard M Johnson, who distinguished himself in the war of 1812.

It has also been proposed to erect, in the city of Washington, a memorial of Christopher Columbus, for which a beautiful design has been made by Professor Cestoli, a celebrated sculptor of Florence. Columbus is, in this design, represented as uncovering and displaying the New World to the Old, by the action of his drawing aside the veil from the American Indian, and exhibiting him to allegorical figures, representing Europe, Asia, and Africa-The group and pedestal are to be of Italian marble, and forty feet in height. The amount necessary to be raised is \$150,000. An association of gentlemen, in New York and Washington, has been ormed, for the purpose of raising funds to enable

piece of statuary. There is little doubt, if the affair be properly managed, of their ultimate success; but we would first, and above all, desire to Washington monument completed in a manner worald first, and above all, desire to see the

All these circumstances inspire us with the conviction that the time is not far distant when ridicale ard repreach-too well merited, indeed-shall cease to attach to us for our posthumous disregard of our great patriots and statesmen, and when the monumental records of this country shall be worthy of the high position we occupy among the nations of

THE Friscopal CLERGY AND THE REPORTERS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS -" A chiel amang ye takin' notes, and faith he'll prent 'em "-We have great complaint to make at the annoyance and vexation occasioned to the reporters representing several journals in this city, in the difficulty of procuring admission, and the want of accommodation afforded, at the ceremony of consecrating Bishop Wainwright, in Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning. Our reporter being cooped up amidst crowds of persons, and placed in the most unfavorable situation for hearing and seeing, was unable to perform the duty which had been assigned to him, viz: to take verbatim notes of the sermon. We had occasion some time since, when the Episcopal clergy held a convention in St John's church, to complain of the churlich, discourteous, and ungentlemanly behavior of the officials, in refusing to furnish the representatives of the press proper accommodation, and a sight of the various reports and other documents which were read; but it seems that it has produced no effect We again appeal to those who have the control of these matters, that on any future occasion when like religious ceremonies are to take place, that proper accommodations be afforded for the reporters; and let the Episcopal clergy bear in mind this fact, which was aptly put by a talented lecturer in this city a few evenings since, that any individual or body who comes into frequent collision with a newspaper would certainly be overthrown, for constant attrition wears away adamant.

Expusss.-We are indebted to the American Express Company for the delivery last evening of Albany papers, in advance of the mail.

Obituary.

DEATH OF THE HON DAVID HEVSHAW The telegraph yesterday announced the death of the Hon David Henshaw. He died at his residence, at Leices ter, Massachusetts, at seven o'clock in the morning. He took cold by exposing himself too much to the weather,

and this brought on a severe illness which reduced him very low. His old complaint, the gout, also set in. It is only a short time since he returned from Europe where he had been for the benefit of his health. Mr. Henshaw was formerly a merchant of Boston He

was of the firm of David Henshaw & Co., which was largely and successfully engaged in the drug business. For a long time he was a leading politician of New England, of the democratic school, and was called to the cabinet of President Tyler in 1843, we believe, in the capacity of Secretary of the Navy, taking the place of the Hon. Abel

Those who knew Mr. Henshaw personally speak in the strongest terms of his clearness of intellect, quick appre-hension, and energy of action. His mind was wonderfully acute and vigorous, and his knowledge thorough and varied. In matters of commerce, science, morals, and politics, he was equally a proficient, and in conversation eminently instructive. On all questions of public policy he was not only up to the times and their exigencies, in feeling and sympathy, but in action, and in his death the liberal, enlightened, and practical community, have

Personal Intelligence.
INTENDED VISIT OF GENERAL PIERCE TO NEW YORK The Democratic Republican General Committee recently passed resolutions, inviting Gen. Franklin Pierce. President elect, and Mr. Wm. R. King, Vice President elect of the United States, to visit the city of New York, as the guests of the Committee. The Chairman, Augustus Schell, Esq. and Messrs. McIntire, Barr. Francis, Dillon, and Mitchell, were appointed to convey this invitation to General Pierce, which duty they had the gratification to perform on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Boston. The Committee had an interview with General Pierce at the Tremont House, where they presented the resolutions, and a letter of invitation to him, to which he gave a verbal answer, accepting the hospitalities tendered to him from the New York democracy, and promising to reply soon in writing, fixing the day for his departure for the metropolis-the banner city of the Union-which has immortalized itself by the largest majority ever given for any candidate-11,137 for Pierce and King.

The Hon James Buchanan arrived in Washington, on the 10th inst, and has taken lodgings at the Irving Hotel.

Colonel Miller Grieve, late of the Milledgeville Recorder, at present in Washington, and is about to proceed on is mission to Denmark, as Charge d'Affaires of the Unit-

The Hon John J. Crittenden has returned to Washington, after a brief trip to New York.

Hon. Wm. R. King, the Vice-President elect, is at his residence in Alabama, and said to be in a bad state of

Arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon. James Chase Virginis; R. W. Hartney, Tennessoe; W. A. Evans Buf.
(alo; T. J. Wilson, Baltimore; J. H. Shothen, England;
J. W. Mullen, Jamaica, W. I.; L. B. Moody, Alabama;
P. E. Tuthill, Cincinnati; Hon, R. H. Gardiner Georgia;
W. Arneld, New Bedford; E. Hobart, New Orleaus; E.
Chappell, Norwich; J. Laycraft, London; H. Wecks,
Boston.

Boston.
Astor House—W. Murdock, Philadelphia; A. Dickins,
Astor House—W. Murdock, Philadelphia; A. Dickins,
Washington; Col. Beddle, W. Piatt. Fitz Henry Wanen.
Philadelphia; George Ceit, Norwich; Col. Baker. U.S.A;
J. B. Johnson. New Haven; Col. J. Lock. Memphis; G. J.
Abbok, Washington; J. M. Barclay, Indiana; Thomas D.
Hatns. Georgia.
At the Irving—J. Gilcans. Va; E. Bartlett. Missouri;
W. Hobs, Baltimore; Dr. Macalpin. Norfolk; Hon. S.
B. Peck. Vermont; E. Herbert. do; Mr. Gibbs. Canada;
W. Houter, Alabama; C. W. Rockwell, Washington; R.
W. Coleman. Pennsylvania.

W Hunter, Alabama; C. W. Rockwell, Washington; R. W. Coleman, Pennsylvania.
At the American-J. Gwinn. Boston; Professor Myers, do.; J. Root, Connecticut; Mr. Naves. 97tb. British army; D. Felt, Fellville; A. S. Mitchell, St. Louis; A. Pozzini, Richmond.
At the Howard—Captain Parish. steamship Roanake; W. Parker Chicago; J. T. McVicker, Fayettoville; J. Wood, London; A. S. Reles, Eath; C. Frost, Roston; R. M. P. Day, New Jerzey; F. A. Johnson, Ohio; W. A. Spencer, St. Louis; W. G. Wright, Ogdensburgh; Gen. Shields, Illinois.
Gen. James, and Gov. Thurston, Rhode Island, and James Beales. Eq., Sergeant at Arms, forming the executive committee of the Senate for examining Custom house frands, are at the Irving House; also the Hon, Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and the Hon, M. Cooley, of Staten Island.

Military Parades.

Military Parades.

The Hoe Guards—A very fine company, composed of the workmen and apprentices employed in the factory of R. Hoe & Co., sorner of Broome and Sheriff streets, proceeded to Rull's Ferry for target practice, on Wednesday last. They were under the command of Captain R. S. Bowen and made a very fine turn out. The following prizes were awarded by the judges:—1st. Mosee Hill large gold watch, valued at \$56; 2d, H. Thompsen, second gold watch, valued at \$56; 3d, Homes Shipley, a rife, valued at \$40; 4th Dana Merriam box of drawing instruments, valued at \$40; 5th. H. Baldwin, large silver cup; Ota. William Drane, gold princil; 7th, William Haona, a ten dollar gold piece; 8th. D. Clark second large silver cup; 9th. W. Spears, dismond pin; 10th. T. Bajtor, small sliver cup; 11th. P. Dries, hat; 12th. Gillis Draher, hat; 13th. J. Donchoe, hat; 14th. I. Rickert, oil painting.

The Hamblin Guard, (named after Thomas Hamblin of the Bowery Theatre), Captain Stevens, passed our office yesterday afternoon, on their return from target practice. They numbered about eighty muskets, and made a soldierlike appearance. Their target was well riddled. We saw some very excellent prizes. The Guards were accompanied by Adkins' brass band.

Wookley Guard, Captain George Wilder, also passed on their return from a country excursion. They numbered about forty muskets, and looked well. They were attended by Dodworth's band.

Excelsior Fusiliers. Captain John C. Nicoll, passed, on their return from target practice. Shelton's band accompanied the Fusiliers.

Original White Hall Guard. Captain Griffin, with Shelton's band went to the country for practice.

Leary Guard, Captain James Duna, passed, on their return from target practice. Shelton's band accompanied the Fusiliers.

Original White Hall Guard. Captain Suras Duna. Passed, on their hell first annual target excursion. The following prizes were won:—1st A beautiful sword, won by private James Devili. 2d Silver goblet, by private Patrick Cain. 7th. Pair of pistols by Licut A Fo

Police Intelligence.

Charge of Stealing a Watch and Chain—A young woman, named Elien Flemming, was yesterday arrested by officer Gergelity of the Sixth ward, on a charge of stealing awatch and chain, valued at \$133 the property of James H. Smith residing at No. 74 Eldridge street. The accused it seems, induced Mr. Smith to accompany her to a house situated at No. 37 Mulberry street, where she extracted the property from his person and made off, but was subsequently caught by the officer, and the property was recovered. The prisoner was conveyed before Justice Orborne, who committed her to prison for trial.

Political Intelligence.

Vincinia.—The Richmond Whigh as returns, unofficial, from every county in the State of Virginia, by which the mejority for the Pierce and King electoral ticket is put down at 9,516. In 1848, Cass carried the State by 1,462 majority

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings on Social Reform Institute, was commenced vesterday evening, at the Stuy-vesant Institute, by the delivery of the above lecture by Dr. Commings. A large and respectable audience were

the lecturer said:-Ladies and gentlemen-The mari

rers who from some goodly city go down to the sea in

ships, may serve as a fit emblem of a people journeying in various nationalities over the ocean of life. There may ships, may serve as a fit emblem of a people journeying in various nationalities over the ocean of life. There may be found among travellers those who look back with regret to the fast receding shores of home, while others an iteipate with delight the freedom, renown, or gold, which awaits them in some land far away towards the setting sum. Thus, some nations seem to live wholly upon the past, some wholly upon the fature, The Hebraw of old looked to the past only for a promise. His eyes were strained to pierce the coming time and design of the first twinking of Jacob's riday star. Europe passed from her medieval slumber and built the temple of wisdom from a fragmen'asy mass of recollections. Light was sought in the folds of incient manurcripts. Rings held festivals at the discovery of a classic painting, and sages wept from every eye over a Spartan coin or remnant of Athenian statuary. The tome and spirit of Christian civilization is, beyond a doubt, in a great measure determined by these influences. A people may sit down in the spathy of meconearn upon the present, and, like the once powerful Ottoman empte, allow its mationality to become stegnant and dead; but then it is influence will be trifling for good or for evil. Our own country, in reference to which especially I wish to lay before you some thoughts of social reform, the favored them of this age, is yet in the vigor of youth and bas its future before it; but at the same time it has borrowed much from the past in its intercourse with older nations, and would to Good it had borrowed nothing but good. At the same time there is much that needs reform in our social system, and this is loudly proclaimed on all sides, and we must now make our preparations, and agree upon our plans for the future, or it will soon but good. At the same time there is much that needs reform in our social system, and this is loudly proclaimed on all sides, and we must now make our propagations, and agree upon our plans for the future, or it will soon be too late. The sunny regions of South America were settled and peopled by a noble European race before the Puritan pilgrims moored their bark under the Pirmouth rock or the Catholic sung his Te Deum at St. Mary's. Nobles and warriors stood in council in Mexica, relence and artsfit urished, and religion's warning voice was heard in Peru. Brazil and Paraquay, long before Washington was gathered to his grave, or the revolutionary camor were heard at Burkers Hill. But vice begat violence in this happy land, and disurion completed the tocial ruin which implety had began. Yet in rich eye of our growing sixength to introduce what caused their downfall. Luxury is everywhere upon the increase, and so is crime, for the police records each year prove that crime is far greater than in the preceding year. The people of Europe are crying out for licerty, and the great ergine, some thick that will effect it is popular government. "Away with your kings" cries the Italian Mazzini; "Away with emperors." houts the Hungarian, Kossuth; "No more 10yaly," cries Ledur Rollin; "We must and will have a Republic, and we will not be still until we get one." shouts the prosaic German democrat. In our country we have never had, practically, anything but a republican and popular government. We have enough liberty, and yet rectal evis exist and call for remady. In Europe the cry is, "Education, education." "The people are only bad because they are ignorant," cries the face in London, and the ruffians at the det at Frankfort re-echo is. In this country schools and schoolmas who cannot write is til more seldem to be met with One who cannot write is til more seldem to be met with One who cannot write is til more I think you have been mided in the matter of governin Entrope the cry its. "Enterior, decisation." The
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Lecture Upon Opthalmic Medicine.

Dr. Stephenson delivered a lecture upon this branch of medical and surgical pathological study, last evening, in the hall of the New York University Medical College. The lecture was preparatory to a regular course for the instruction of students. A very large audience was pre-cent, consisting of the governors of the institution, a large number of leading practitioners, and a crowd of mesent, consisting of the governors of the institution, a large number of leading practitioners, and a crowd of medical students. The reserved seats were filled with ladies. A little before eight o'clock, Dr. Stephenson took his stand at the lecture deak, and said:—In this, m: introductory to a regular course of lectures on opthalmic medicine and surgery. I enter upon the task under far more auspicious circumatances than upon the preceding occasion, and yet not without a just sense of the fearful responsibility connected with so important an undertaking. I enter upon it with the more confidence from the fact that at the close of my first course, the govience whom I had the honor to address not only tradered me a vote of thanks, but very respectfully invited me to repeat the course during the present winter. I need not stop to inferm you that, since our last meeting, we have opened an opthalmic bospital in New York for the benefit of the ptor. Allow me to congratulate the students and friends of the institution upon the occurrence. Before entering upon the details of the rise and progress of the institutions, it may not be unprofitable to trace the institutions for opthalmic diseases in Europe and America. Institutions erected for relieving the illis of suffering humanity are some of the blessed fruits of the Christian religion. You look in vain for hospitals in pagan and heathen lands. What country can boast of more temples dedicated to the living God and the cause of charity. In the Apocrypha we read of a miraculous cure performed by Tobias, upon his aged father, in obedience to the injunctions given him by Raphael. The profession of medicine opens a wide field for the exercise of feelings of benevolence, and I believe no body of men abound more in acts of charity than physicians; they are more unmindful of self than any other portion of society, and yet they find but little reward for the first hobors, frequently, except the approval of their own conselunce. In tracing the history of opthalmic diseases, we find dical students. The reserved seats were filled with ladies.

Fane, were appointed to precide over it. In the stabilishment of the Birmingham sys informary, Doctor Lawrence was the principal agent, he was for many years its extending surgeon and is the author of a learned work upon the eye and its details. This hospital was bounded by the munificence of one Loudon members, two mode by the munificence of one Loudon members, two mode by the munificence of the Loudon members, the profits in print of importance, where Dr. Gethrie, that in point of importance, where Dr. Gethrie, that in point of importance, where Dr. Gethrie, that in point of importance where Dr. Gethrie, that in point is the north of the control of the con

The Government and the Post Office Envel-

Opes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York. Nov. 10. 1852.

I think you have been misted in the matter of govern-

I think you have been misted in the matter of government envelopes.

When I but for the contract, I was informed at the department that bids had been received from Dalton and Worcester Mass; from Buffalo and Albany, N. Y.; from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and other places.

I was also informed that my bid was materially the lowest, for the ruth of which I refer you to the Postmaster-General or to Mr. John Marron, his third assistant. I have been told by those who bid, that I cannot supply the contract—I had taken it too low; in answer to which, I refer to my previous reputation.

You are. I think mistaken as to the quantity required If the public should discontinue the use of stamps altogater it would not induce the stoppage of one single establishment, as Mr. George H. Bell. one of the envelope manufacturers of this city can now fold and gam one million of envelopes per week, which alone would more than supply the place of all stamps consumed at this time. and you cannot believe the public would relinquish the use of an article so very convenient as the present postage stamps.

You are again mistaken as to my intention in reference to the location of my factory, and the interference with complayment of females. I am now in treaty with several in reference to the folding and gumming, and the probability is that Mr. George H. Bell. of this city, Whiled and gum the envelopes which will rather increase his employees. The embossing must be done nader the same roof as the folding, as I shall feel bound to superintend, in person, these operations.

The pacer I shall have made at the mills of one of the first and the best envelope paper makers in the United States, where it is my prevent purpose to have the envelopes cut, in order to save the cartage and freight on the shaving or refuse. The cutting for all Mr George H. Bell see stablishment where more are cut than the government can by any possibility require is now done, I think, by two men. This change, therefore, will not be marrial.

You will see by the above tha

Fashionable Clothing, so essential in country like this, where the rich and the law regard dress so highly, van, at all times, be found at H. L. FOSTER'S cichting Establishment, 27 Cortlands street, where every article of dress can be purchased on the most reasonable terms.

At the corner of Nassau and Beckman streets you can buy chaper clething than at any other house in the city. Just look at the prices:—A beautiful evercoat with rich and elegant lining, for \$6; than front and dress coats from \$1 to \$6; pan alonn, \$1 to \$6; wests, \$1 to \$4, at the original Five Dollar Suit Store, 158 Nassau stryet.

Parties disagree, sects disagree, individuals disagree, and yet all men of fashion and taste, at all times, and in all places, agree that the shirts made by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, fit better in the bosoms, wrist-banes and collars, than any other they can obtain in New York. What everybody says, must be true.

Gentlemen's Eunishing Goods, Chenness

Gentlemen's Funishing Goods, Chenp-THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, 292 Greenwich, corner of Chambers street New York, dealer in all kinds and sines of undereloshing for gentlemen. Lambswool, merino, silk, and cotton shirts and drawers, collars, cravats, stocks, gloves, hosiery, &c. Shirts made to order, and warranted to fit.

The People's Hatters.—This enterprising, body of mechanics would call the attention of the hat wearing public to their elegans moleskin hat, which they are selling at \$\frac{2}{3}\$ and \$\frac{3}{3}\$. It is superior to snything ofered elsewhere in the city. Hat Finishers' Union, il Park row, opposite the Aster House.

Interesting to Every One .- Knox's assort-

Freeman, the Renowned Cheap Hatter, No. 20 Fulton street, has opened a splendid lot of furs, which for richness, variety, and cheapses, cannot be excelled. He is also selling his best mon's No. 1 slik hate for \$3.60; a beautiful hat \$3 and \$3.60; chilbren's beaver and felt hats, of every style, at the lowest prices.

The Proof that Gentu's Hats are the Favorites of the public this season, is exhibited in the unpre-cedented rapidity and extent of his sales. His principal fail and winter style is unantimously approved; but as tastes differ, and he wishes to gratify all, medideations of the Geniu style will be found, for the old price of four dollars, at. GENIN'3, 214 Broadway, opposite 5t. Paul's.

Paris Clionks and Mantillas for November.

—The subscriber has just received, and will have ready for inspection this day, twelve cases, containing eight hundred surprisingly beautiful garments, medelled by the most celebrated Parisian artists, in velvet, ladies cloth, satis, andmere, &c. all of thich he offers on the most moderate, and the control of the control

Account Books, Paper, and Stationery.— Carr & Hicks 3 Maiden lane, invite the attention or neerchants, manufacturers, and others, to their stock. We seep constantly on high statement style of slank hook in ordinary use and an advance to create the state of their state in continuous and shaden and the statement of the statement of in continuous statement of the statement of the statement of the incomment of the statement of the statement of the statement of the characteristic prices. Bull heads, cards, circulars, for, printed spatty. Carlot at Highs, Statement of the statement o